

HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report June 2006

Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services
Department for Public Health
HIV/AIDS Branch

HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report Production:

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Department for Public Health
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Kentucky HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report

Data Sources and Limitations

The HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report presents data regarding AIDS cases diagnosed and reported to the Kentucky Department for Public Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program through December 31, 2005. According to state regulation 902 KAR 2:020, Section 7, health professionals licensed under KRS chapters 311 through 314, health facilities licensed under KRS chapter 216B, and laboratories licensed under KRS chapter 333 are required to report HIV and AIDS cases to the Kentucky Department for Public Health within five business days of diagnosis. HIV and AIDS cases are reported by name. HIV cases were previously reported by 'Unique Identifier' consisting of the person's initials of last and first name; date of birth; and last four digits of Social Security number. However, on July 13, 2004, new HIV/AIDS reporting requirements were adopted in Kentucky to include reporting for HIV using a "Confidential Name Based" reporting system. According to 902 KAR 2:020, Section 7, HIV cases are to be reported by name, gender, race and risk factor as identified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data from the new HIV 'Confidential Name Based' reporting system, which was implemented as a result of these requirements, will not be released until a complete evaluation of the system has been performed. HIV tests can be either anonymous or confidential; however, only confidential HIV positive cases are reported to the Kentucky Department for Public Health.

HIV and AIDS cases residing in the Kentucky counties of Bullitt, Henry, Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer and Trimble are reported to an HIV/AIDS surveillance nurse consultant at the Louisville Metro Health Department. All other HIV and AIDS cases are reported to an HIV/AIDS surveillance representative at the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Case information from both sites is combined at the Kentucky Department for Public Health to produce this report.

Data Limitations: The year of AIDS diagnosis, not the year of report, was used in the analyses of trends and in the calculation of rates. As a result of reporting delays, case numbers for the most recent years of diagnosis may not be complete and therefore the most recent years of 2005 and 2006 are considered provisional data. AIDS data provided by the Kentucky Department for Public Health have not been adjusted for reporting delay.

Limitations of the data also exist in the reliability of the calculated rates from a small number of reported cases. All rates, including incidence rates, are subject to random variation. Small frequencies of reported AIDS cases may cause a higher likelihood that this random variation may exist. The observation of no cases being reported (or a rate of zero), regardless of the population size, may not represent the number of actual cases represented within that population.

Also, although Kentucky has implemented the name-based reporting system as of July 15, 2004, the recent implementation of this reporting system prevents any HIV data from being released at this time. Another limitation of the AIDS dataset is the large number of cases reported with undetermined mode of exposure information. Currently, surveillance data is collected through hard case reports, telephone and chart reviews, which may sometimes result in missing information. Enhanced surveillance activities have been implemented to attempt to resolve case reports with missing risk factor information.

Note to Reader: Because AIDS surveillance data does not reflect the residence of an AIDS case or where the person is currently receiving care, the potential for case duplication between states can occur. The potential for duplication has become more of an issue due to the mobility of our society. To help respond to potential duplication problems, the CDC initiated the Interstate Duplication Evaluation Project (IDEP) in 2004 to compare patient records throughout the nation in order to identify duplicate cases that may exist. The states with duplicate cases contact one another to compare patient profiles in order to determine the residency of the case. Due to this process, the cumulative numbers of cases within Kentucky may decrease, but the process has increased the accuracy of Kentucky AIDS data by reducing the chance that no case has been counted more than once nationwide.

Number of AIDS Cases in Kentucky

Date of Report:	The date of an HIV or AIDS case reported to the Kentucky HIV/AIDS Program.
Date of Diagnosis:	The date an HIV or AIDS case is actually diagnosed.
KEY DIFFERENCE:	A case may be diagnosed in one year and not reported for many years later. For this reason, date of diagnosis is used to examine epidemiologic trends.

As of June 30, 2006, there have been a total of 4,407 AIDS cases reported in Kentucky to the Department for Public Health's HIV/AIDS surveillance system since 1982. Of these reported cases, 2,474 are still reported as living. In 2005, there were 168 new AIDS cases diagnosed. For 2006, 47 new AIDS cases have been diagnosed and reported to the Kentucky HIV/AIDS surveillance program as of June 30, 2006 (Table 1).

AIDS Cases by Year of Report and Year of Diagnosis

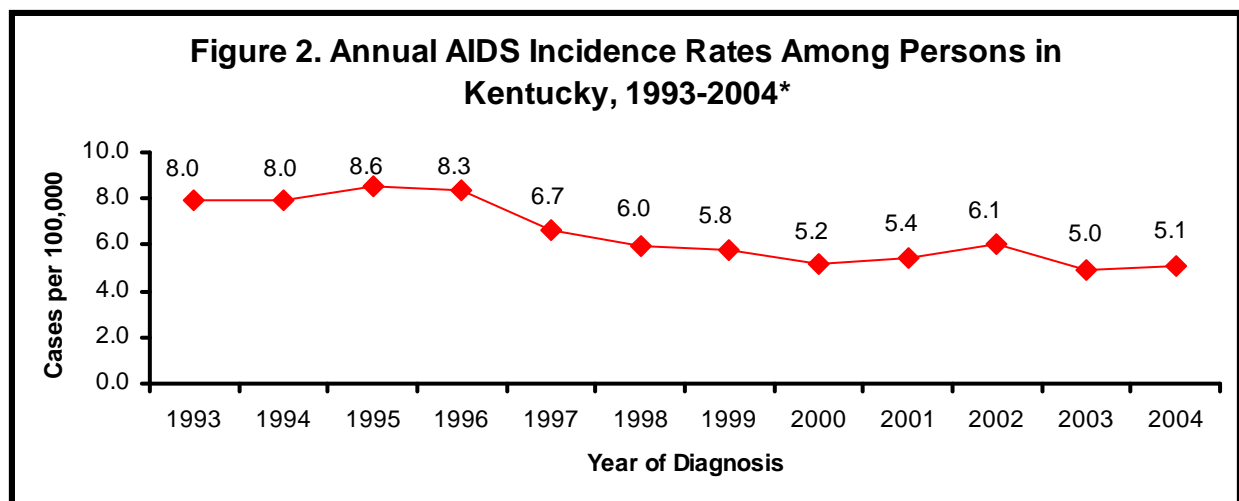
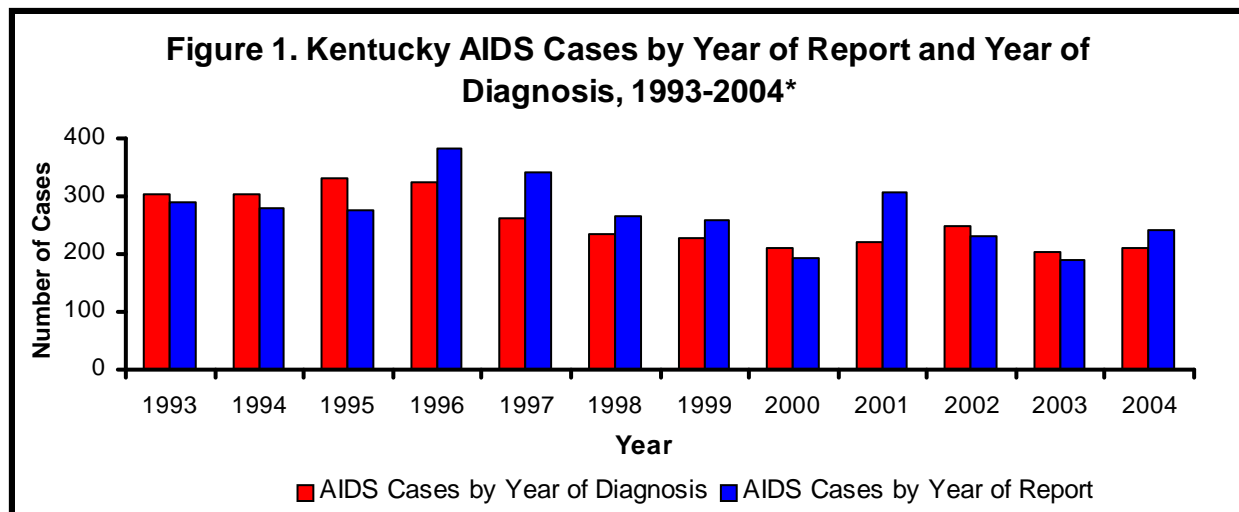
Table 1.

Year	AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis	AIDS Cases by Year of Report
1993	302	288
1994	305	281
1995	331	277
1996	324	383
1997	261	342
1998	235	264
1999	229	258
2000	210	192
2001*	220	308
2002	248	231
2003	204	191
2004	210	240
2005	168	238
2006 [†]	47	97

*The increase in reported cases for the year 2001 may be due to a change in reporting regulations, which were adopted in December 2000, requiring laboratories to report positive HIV test results to the Department for Public Health.

[†]Data is reported through June 30, 2006.

Number of AIDS Cases and Rates in Kentucky



*Data are current as of June 30, 2006, however, data for 2005 and 2006 are considered provisional data due to reporting delays and are not presented in trend analysis.

Figure 1 shows the Kentucky AIDS cases by year of report as well as year of diagnosis. The annual AIDS rates among persons in Kentucky show a trend by year of diagnosis (Figure 2). The AIDS incidence rate decreased 39 percent from 8.6 per 100,000 in 1995 to 5.2 per 100,000 in 2000. This decline was partially due to advances in treatments for HIV and opportunistic infections. The treatments prolonged the lives of many patients as well as extended the time from HIV infection to AIDS progression. In 2001, for the first time since 1993, an increase was observed in the Kentucky AIDS rate and continued through 2002. The AIDS rate showed a decrease from 6.1 per 100,000 population in 2002 to 5.0 per 100,000 in 2003, however, in 2004, there was a slight increase in the AIDS rate from the previous year.

Cumulative AIDS Statistics: Kentucky vs. The United States

Table 2. Kentucky AIDS Cases Cumulative through June 30, 2006

Characteristics	Total Cases	% of AIDS cases ⁽¹⁾
GENDER		
Male (adult/adolescent)	3,726	85%
Female (adult/adolescent)	653	15%
Child (<13 yrs)	28	1%
TOTAL	4,407	100%
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS		
<13	28	1%
13-24	233	5%
25-44	3,291	75%
45-64	811	18%
65+	44	1%
TOTAL	4,407	100%
RACE		
White	2,920	66%
African-American	1,343	30%
Other/Undetermined	144	3%
TOTAL	4,407	100%
RISK		
MSM ⁽²⁾	2,466	56%
IDU ⁽³⁾	603	14%
MSM/IDU	251	6%
Heterosexual	629	14%
Perinatal	23	1%
Other/Undetermined ⁽⁴⁾	435	10%
TOTAL	4,407	101%

(1) Percentages may not always total 100% due to rounding

(2) MSM=Men Having Sex with Men

(3) IDU=Injecting Drug User

(4) Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk not reported or not identified.

Kentucky's AIDS case demographic (Table 2) closely parallels that of the U.S. AIDS demographic (Table 3). However, compared to U.S. data, the percentage of white cases reported is greater in Kentucky. This could be due to the greater percentage of white persons in Kentucky's general population compared to the U.S. population. In addition, a greater percentage of Kentucky AIDS cases report their primary mode of exposure to be Men Having -

Table 3. Estimated United States AIDS Cases Cumulative through 2004⁽⁵⁾

Characteristics	Total Cases ⁽⁶⁾	% of AIDS cases ⁽¹⁾
GENDER		
Male (adult/adolescent)	756,399	80%
Female (adult/adolescent)	178,463	19%
Child (<13 yrs)	9,443	1%
TOTAL[†]	944,305	100%
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS		
<13	9,443	1%
13-24	40,059	4%
25-44	680,209	72%
45-64	200,185	21%
65+	14,410	2%
TOTAL[†]	944,306	100%
RACE		
White	375,155	40%
African-American	379,278	40%
Other	187,565	20%
TOTAL[†]	941,998	100%
RISK		
MSM ⁽²⁾	441,380	47%
IDU ⁽³⁾	248,813	26%
MSM/IDU	64,833	7%
Heterosexual	159,114	17%
Perinatal	8,779	1%
Other/Undetermined	21,385	2%
TOTAL[†]	944,304	100%

(5) U.S. Cases from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report: HIV Infection and AIDS in the United States*, 2004: 16.

(6) These numbers do not represent actual cases, rather they are point estimates which have been adjusted for reporting delay and redistribution of unknown risk. Value totals may be different because values were calculated independently.

† Total include persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown gender. Because totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the totals in the tables may not be equal.

Sex with Men (MSM) (56%) as compared to U.S. AIDS cases (47%). Also in contrast, the U.S. AIDS cases report higher exposure to injection drug use (26%) than Kentucky AIDS cases (14%).

Annual AIDS Rate per 100,000 A Comparison of Kentucky to Other States, 2004

Table 4. Annual AIDS Rates by State, 2004

Rank	State	Rate		Rank	State	Rate
1	District of Columbia	179.2		26	Alaska	8.4
2	New York	39.7		27	Oregon	7.8
3	Florida	33.5		28	Colorado	7.3
4	Maryland	26.1		29	Washington	7.2
5	Louisiana	22.4		30	Missouri	6.8
6	New Jersey	21.2		31	Arkansas	6.7
7	Delaware	18.9		32	Michigan	6.5
8	Georgia	18.6		33	Indiana	6.3
9	Connecticut	18.4		34	Kentucky	6.1
10	South Carolina	18.1		35	Ohio	5.8
11	Mississippi	16.5		36	Oklahoma	5.5
12	Texas	14.7		37	West Virginia	5.1
13	North Carolina	13.3		38	Maine	4.6
14	Illinois	13.2		39	Minnesota	4.3
15	Nevada	13.1		40	Kansas	4.2
16	Pennsylvania	13.1		41	Nebraska	3.9
17	Tennessee	13.1		42	Wyoming	3.6
18	California	13.0		43	Utah	3.3
19	Rhode Island	12.2		44	New Hampshire	3.2
20	Hawaii	10.8		45	Wisconsin	3.2
21	Virginia	10.7		46	North Dakota	2.7
22	Alabama	10.3		47	Vermont	2.7
23	Arizona	9.8		48	Iowa	2.2
24	New Mexico	9.6		49	Idaho	1.6
25	Massachusetts	8.8		50	South Dakota	1.6
				51	Montana	0.8

(1) U.S. Rates from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2004;16.*

United States AIDS Rate:	14.9
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Cumulative AIDS Cases By Area Development Districts (ADD) and County at the Time of Diagnosis

Table 5.

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases ⁽¹⁾	Living with AIDS	ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases ⁽¹⁾	Living with AIDS
Barren River	152	69	Buffalo Trace	33	20
Allen	11	7	Bracken	≤5	≤5
Barren	22	6	Fleming	≤5	≤5
Butler	≤5	≤5	Lewis	11	7
Edmonson	≤5	≤5	Mason	14	8
Hart	≤5	≤5	Robertson	≤5	≤5
Logan	16	8			
Metcalfe	≤5	≤5	Cumberland Valley	91	55
Monroe	10	≤5	Bell	11	8
Simpson	6	≤5	Clay	18	15
Warren	75	33	Harlan	11	6
			Jackson	≤5	≤5
Big Sandy	38	21	Knox	8	≤5
Floyd	12	9	Laurel	18	10
Johnson	6	≤5	Rockcastle	≤5	≤5
Magoffin	≤5	≤5	Whitley	18	9
Martin	≤5	≤5			
Pike	17	8	FIVCO	73	40
			Boyd	50	33
Bluegrass	846	520	Carter	7	≤5
Anderson	8	≤5	Elliott	≤5	≤5
Bourbon	11	6	Greenup	11	≤5
Boyle	15	12	Lawrence	≤5	≤5
Clark	19	13			
Estill	≤5	≤5	Gateway	46	34
Fayette	603	368	Bath	≤5	≤5
Franklin	45	26	Menifee	≤5	≤5
Garrard	≤5	≤5	Montgomery	15	15
Harrison	7	≤5	Morgan	16	7
Jessamine	18	9	Rowan	9	8
Lincoln	10	6			
Madison	36	21	Green River	147	87
Mercer	14	8	Daviess	75	45
Nicholas	≤5	≤5	Hancock	≤5	≤5
Powell	7	≤5	Henderson	38	26
Scott	25	19	McLean	≤5	≤5
Woodford	19	15	Ohio	8	≤5
			Union	14	6
			Webster	≤5	≤5

⁽¹⁾ Total cases both living and deceased

Continued on page 8

Cumulative AIDS Cases By Area Development Districts (ADD) and County at the Time of Diagnosis (Continued from page 8)

Table 5. continued

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases ⁽¹⁾	Living with AIDS
Kentucky River	37	22
Breathitt	≤5	≤5
Knott	≤5	≤5
Lee	≤5	≤5
Leslie	≤5	≤5
Letcher	12	6
Owsley	≤5	≤5
Perry	10	7
Wolfe	≤5	≤5
Lake Cumberland	59	36
Adair	≤5	≤5
Casey	≤5	≤5
Clinton	≤5	≤5
Cumberland	≤5	≤5
Green	≤5	≤5
McCreary	≤5	≤5
Pulaski	29	15
Russell	≤5	≤5
Taylor	≤5	≤5
Wayne	≤5	≤5
Lincoln Trail	121	72
Breckinridge	9	≤5
Grayson	8	≤5
Hardin	69	41
Larue	≤5	≤5
Marion	6	≤5
Meade	13	11
Nelson	13	≤5
Washington	≤5	≤5

⁽¹⁾ Total cases both living and deceased

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases ⁽¹⁾	Living with AIDS
North Central	2050	1106
Bullitt	15	9
Henry	11	≤5
Jefferson	1871	1003
Oldham	117	65
Shelby	25	16
Spencer	≤5	≤5
Trimble	6	≤5
Northern Kentucky	367	202
Boone	50	29
Campbell	76	41
Carroll	6	≤5
Gallatin	≤5	≤5
Grant	12	≤5
Kenton	216	117
Owen	≤5	≤5
Pendleton	≤5	≤5
Pennyrile	180	95
Caldwell	12	7
Christian	67	40
Crittenden	≤5	≤5
Hopkins	28	9
Livingston	10	≤5
Lyon	14	≤5
Muhlenberg	21	8
Todd	18	12
Trigg	6	≤5
Purchase	166	94
Ballard	7	≤5
Calloway	20	11
Carlisle	≤5	≤5
Fulton	≤5	≤5
Graves	20	9
Hickman	≤5	≤5
Marshall	11	7
McCracken	100	58

AIDS Cases and Rates by Year of Diagnosis and Area Development District (ADD) of Residence at Time of Diagnosis

Table 6. AIDS Cases and Rates by ADD

AIDS CASES AND RATES BY YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS AND BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT (ADD) AT TIME OF DIAGNOSIS										
DISTRICT	CASES & RATES⁽¹⁾	1982-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	TOTAL CASES⁽²⁾	%
1. Purchase	Cases	118	12	7	12	10	4	3	166	4%
	Rate per 100,000		6.2	3.6	6.2	5.2				
2. Pennyrite	Cases	144	5	9	9	6	6	1	180	4%
	Rate per 100,000		2.3	4.2	4.2	2.8				
3. Green River	Cases	111	6	10	9	8	2	1	147	3%
	Rate per 100,000		2.9	4.8	4.3	3.8				
4. Barren River	Cases	113	4	10	6	10	7	2	152	3%
	Rate per 100,000		1.6	3.9	2.3	3.8				
5. Lincoln Trail	Cases	93	5	8	4	6	5	0	121	3%
	Rate per 100,000		2.1	3.2	1.6	2.4				
6. North Central	Cases	1531	109	128	97	88	76	20	2049	47%
	Rate per 100,000		12.5	14.5	10.9	9.8				
7. Northern Kentucky	Cases	282	11	14	15	26	14	5	367	8%
	Rate per 100,000		2.8	3.5	3.7	6.3				
8. Buffalo Trace	Cases	22	2	2	1	1	5	0	33	1%
	Rate per 100,000		3.6	3.6	1.8	1.8				
9. Gateway	Cases	33	2	4	5	0	1	1	46	1%
	Rate per 100,000		2.6	5.1	6.4	0.0				
10. FIVCO	Cases	59	2	2	3	3	2	2	73	2%
	Rate per 100,000		1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2				
11. Big Sandy	Cases	31	1	1	3	1	1	0	38	1%
	Rate per 100,000		0.6	0.6	1.9	0.6				
12. Kentucky River	Cases	27	2	5	2	0	0	1	37	1%
	Rate per 100,000		1.7	4.2	1.7	0.0				
13. Cumberland Valley	Cases	67	5	5	3	4	6	1	91	2%
	Rate per 100,000		2.1	2.1	1.2	1.7				
14. Lake Cumberland	Cases	41	5	2	4	2	2	3	59	1%
	Rate per 100,000		2.6	1.0	2.0	1.0				
15. Bluegrass	Cases	636	49	41	31	45	37	7	846	19%
	Rate per 100,000		7.1	5.9	4.4	6.3				
TOTAL CASES		3,308	220	248	204	210	168	47	4,405	100%

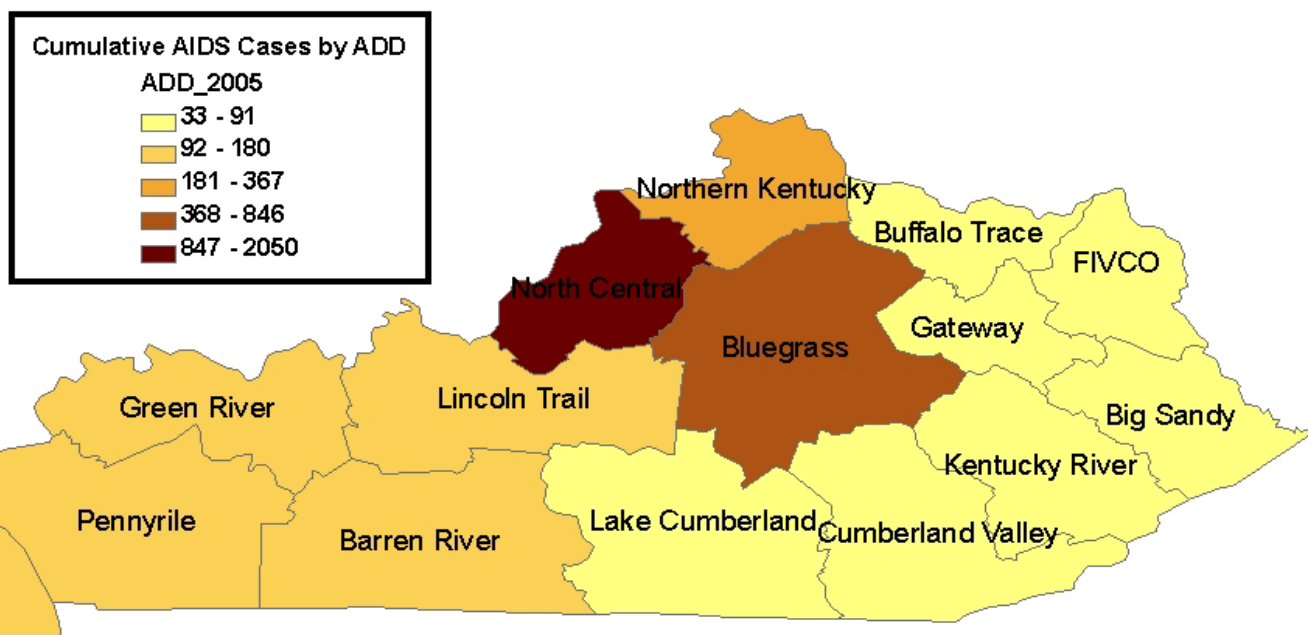
(1) Rates are only listed for years of diagnosis 2001 - 2004. Data for 2005 and 2006 are provisional due to reporting delay and are subject to change.

(2) Total AIDS Cases both Living and Deceased; Total AIDS cases reported are 4,407—1 AIDS case with unknown residential information and 1 AIDS case reported in the North Central ADD with unknown year of diagnosis.

(3) Due to the small numbers of AIDS cases reported in some Area Development Districts (ADD), please interpret the corresponding rates with caution.

Figure 3.

Cumulative AIDS Cases by Area Development District (ADD) June 30, 2006



Of cumulative AIDS cases, the largest number of cases (47%) residing in Kentucky at the time of diagnosis was reported in the North Central Area Development District (ADD) which includes the city of Louisville (Figure 3). The Bluegrass ADD, which includes the city of Lexington has had the second largest number of AIDS cases (19%) reported in Kentucky, followed by the Northern Kentucky ADD with the third largest number of AIDS cases (8%) reported in the state.

Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases By Year of Diagnosis⁽¹⁾

Table 7.

Adult/Adolescent ⁽¹⁾ AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis																
Characteristics	1982-00	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005 ⁽²⁾	%	2006 ⁽²⁾	%	Total	% ⁽³⁾
GENDER																
Male	2849	87%	185	84%	198	80%	156	76%	167	80%	134	80%	36	77%	3725	85%
Female	434	13%	35	16%	48	20%	48	24%	43	20%	34	20%	11	23%	653	15%
TOTAL⁽³⁾	3283	100%	220	100%	246	100%	204	100%	210	100%	168	100%	47	100%	4378	100%
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS																
13-19	25	1%	2	1%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	1%	0	0%	31	1%
20-29	624	19%	38	17%	36	15%	39	19%	33	16%	23	14%	11	23%	804	18%
30-39	1557	47%	73	33%	89	36%	65	32%	73	35%	58	35%	8	17%	1923	44%
40-49	786	24%	79	36%	78	32%	69	34%	80	38%	61	36%	20	43%	1173	27%
>49	291	9%	28	13%	42	17%	30	15%	23	11%	25	15%	8	17%	447	10%
TOTAL⁽³⁾	3283	100%	220	100%	246	100%	204	100%	210	100%	168	100%	47	100%	4378	100%
RACE																
White	2267	69%	124	56%	153	62%	115	56%	123	59%	97	58%	27	57%	2906	66%
African-American	943	29%	85	39%	79	32%	74	36%	72	34%	57	34%	18	38%	1328	30%
Other	73	2%	11	5%	14	6%	15	7%	15	7%	14	8%	2	4%	144	3%
*TOTAL⁽³⁾	3283	100%	220	100%	246	100%	204	100%	210	100%	168	100%	47	100%	4378	100%
RISK																
MSM ⁽⁴⁾	1923	59%	126	57%	109	44%	94	46%	106	50%	84	50%	23	49%	2465	56%
IDU ⁽⁵⁾	447	14%	29	13%	39	16%	36	18%	32	15%	16	10%	4	9%	603	14%
MSM and IDU	204	6%	9	4%	8	3%	11	5%	16	8%	2	1%	1	2%	251	6%
Hemophilia/Blood Disorder	82	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	84	2%
Heterosexual ⁽⁶⁾	418	13%	37	17%	44	18%	36	18%	35	17%	48	29%	11	23%	629	14%
Transfusion/Transplant	41	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	42	1%
Undetermined ⁽⁷⁾	168	5%	19	9%	46	19%	27	13%	19	9%	18	11%	7	15%	304	7%
TOTAL⁽³⁾	3283	100%	220	100%	246	100%	204	100%	210	100%	168	100%	47	100%	4378	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Adult/Adolescent if they are 13 years of age or older at time of diagnosis.

(2) Data for 2005 and 2006 are provisional due to reporting delays.

(3) Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

(4) MSM = Men Having Sex with Men

(5) IDU = Injecting Drug User

(6) "Heterosexual" includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with HIV or at risk for HIV.

(7) "Undetermined" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons who are under investigation, deceased, lost to follow-up, refused interview, and persons whose mode of exposure remains undetermined after investigation.

Cumulative Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Risk, Race and Sex

Table 8. Cumulative Adult/Adolescent ⁽¹⁾ AIDS Cases									
By Risk, Race, and Sex 6/30/06									
	Risk	White		African American		Other		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% ⁽²⁾
MALE	MSM ⁽³⁾	1933	75%	484	47%	49	44%	2466	66%
	IDU ⁽⁴⁾	180	7%	226	22%	30	27%	436	12%
	MSM and IDU	159	6%	86	8%	6	5%	251	7%
	Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	73	3%	8	1%	0	0%	81	2%
	Heterosexual ⁽⁵⁾	126	5%	110	11%	12	11%	248	7%
	Transfusion/Transplant	20	1%	5	0%	0	0%	25	1%
	Undetermined ⁽⁶⁾	102	4%	103	10%	14	13%	219	6%
	TOTAL	2593	100%	1022	100%	111	100%	3726	100%
FEMALE	IDU ⁽⁴⁾	73	23%	86	28%	8	24%	167	26%
	Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	2	1%	1	0%	0	0%	3	0%
	Heterosexual ⁽⁵⁾	191	61%	168	55%	22	67%	381	58%
	Transfusion/Transplant	13	4%	4	1%	0	0%	17	3%
	Undetermined ⁽⁶⁾	34	11%	48	16%	3	9%	85	13%
	TOTAL	313	100%	307	100%	33	100%	653	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Adult/Adolescent if they are 13 years of age or older at time of diagnosis.

(2) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

(3) MSM = Men Having Sex with Men

(4) IDU = Injecting Drug User

(5) "Heterosexual" includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with HIV or at risk for HIV.

(6) "Undetermined" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons who are under investigation, dead, lost to follow-up, refused interview, and persons whose mode of exposure remain undetermined after investigation.

Cumulative Pediatric AIDS Cases by Risk and Race

**Table 9. Cumulative Pediatric⁽¹⁾ AIDS Cases
By Risk and Race 06/30/06**

Risk	White		African American		Other		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% ⁽²⁾
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	3	21%	1	7%	0	0%	4	14%
Perinatal	10	71%	13	93%	0	0%	23	82%
Transfusion	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%
TOTAL	14	100%	14	100%	0	0%	28	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Pediatric if they are less than 13 years of age at time of diagnosis.

(2) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

Table 10. Pediatric⁽¹⁾ AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis

Risk Factor	1982-2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005 ⁽²⁾	%	2006 ⁽²⁾	%	Total	% ⁽³⁾
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	4	16%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	14%
Perinatal	21	80%	0	0	2	0%	0	0	0	100%	0	0%	0	100%	23	82%
Transfusion	1	4%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%
Total	26	100%	0	100%	2	0%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	28	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Pediatric if they are less than 13 years of age at time of diagnosis.

(2) Data for the year 2005 and 2006 are provisional due to reporting delays.

(3) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

Overall, there have been 28 pediatric AIDS cases reported to the Kentucky HIV/AIDS Surveillance system (Table 9 and Table 10). Twenty-three of these cases were diagnosed prior to 1998 and none have been diagnosed since 2002. Of these the majority of cases (n=18) were reported with a risk factor due to perinatal transmission, 4 were reported with a risk factor of hemophilia or coagulation disorder, and 1 was reportedly due to transfusion (Table 10). There have been no reports of pediatric cases reporting risk factors for hemophilia, coagulation disorders or transfusions after 1997 and no reports of perinatal transmission after 2002.

Cumulative AIDS Cases by Age at Diagnosis, Race, and Sex

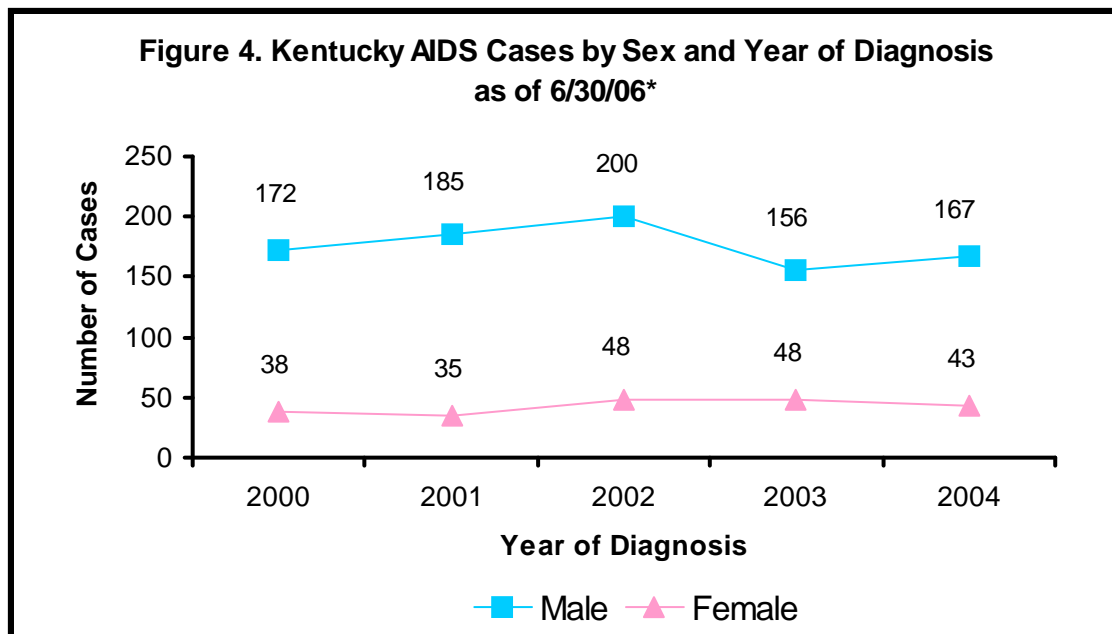
Table 11. Cumulative ⁽¹⁾ AIDS Cases By Age at Diagnosis, Race, and Sex 06/30/06								
	Age Group	White		African American		Other		TOTAL*
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No. % ⁽²⁾
MALE	<13	7	<1%	8	1%	0	0%	15 <1%
	13-19	17	1%	6	1%	2	2%	25 1%
	20-29	436	17%	182	18%	34	31%	652 17%
	30-39	1168	45%	431	42%	48	43%	1647 44%
	40-49	702	27%	300	29%	21	19%	1023 27%
	>49	270	10%	103	10%	6	5%	379 10%
	TOTAL*	2600	100%	1030	100%	111	100%	3741 100%
FEMALE	<13	7	2%	6	2%	0	0%	13 2%
	13-19	4	1%	2	1%	0	0%	6 1%
	20-29	72	23%	69	22%	12	36%	153 23%
	30-39	133	42%	133	42%	10	30%	276 41%
	40-49	65	20%	78	25%	7	21%	150 23%
	>49	39	12%	25	8%	4	12%	68 10%
	TOTAL*	320	100%	313	100%	33	100%	666 100%

(1) Includes both Adult/Adolescent and Pediatric AIDS cases.

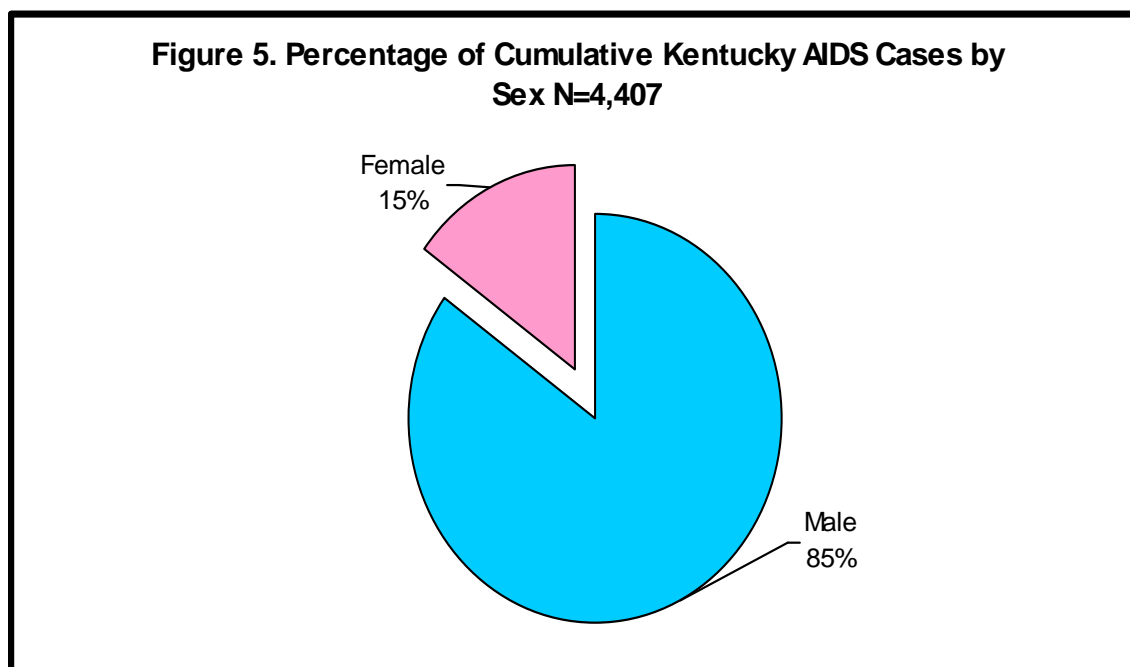
(2) Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

*Totals may differ due to missing information

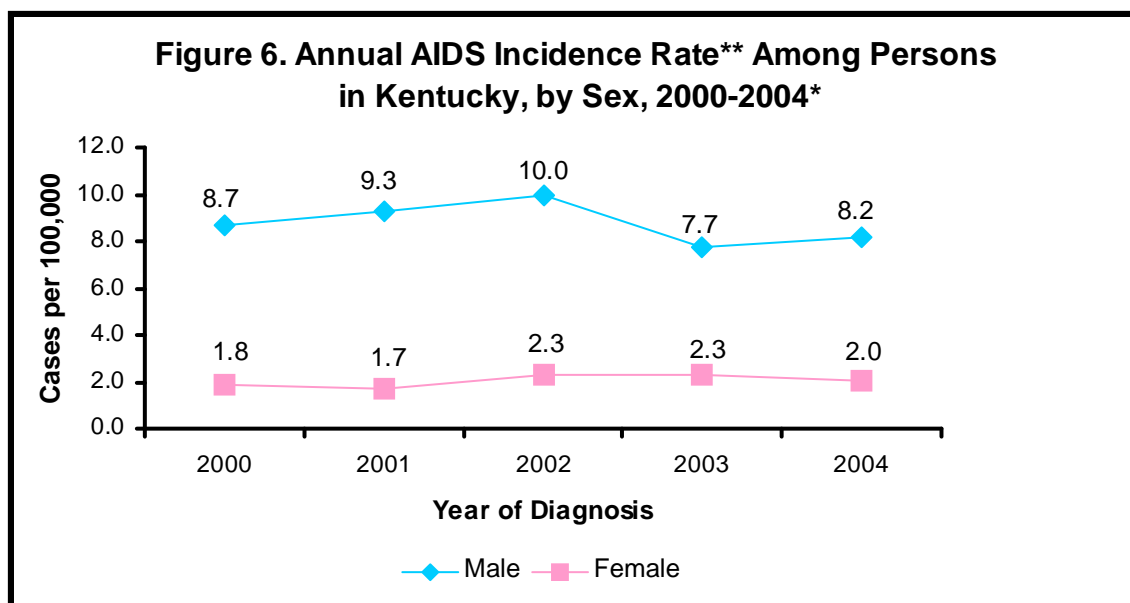
AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Sex



*Data for 2005 and 2006 are provisional due to reporting delays and so are not used in trend analysis; all data are subject to change due to reporting delays.



AIDS Rates in Kentucky by Sex



*Data for 2005 and 2006 are provisional due to reporting delays and are not used in trend analysis; all data are subject to change due to reporting delays.

**Due to the small numbers of AIDS cases reported, please interpret the corresponding rates with caution.

Males represent the majority, 85 percent, of total AIDS cases reported in Kentucky (Figure 5). The rate of AIDS among males was approximately 4 times higher than females in 2004 (Figure 6). The male AIDS rate has shown a 6 percent increase since 2003 and will continue to be monitored for changes. AIDS rates for females began declining in 2001, but showed increases in the years 2002 and 2003. However, the female AIDS rate showed a slight decline in 2004 and has shown a 13 percent decrease overall since 2002. These data will continue to be monitored as data become available.

AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Age Groups

Figure 7. Percentage of Cumulative Kentucky AIDS Cases by Age (in years) at Time of Diagnosis N=4,407

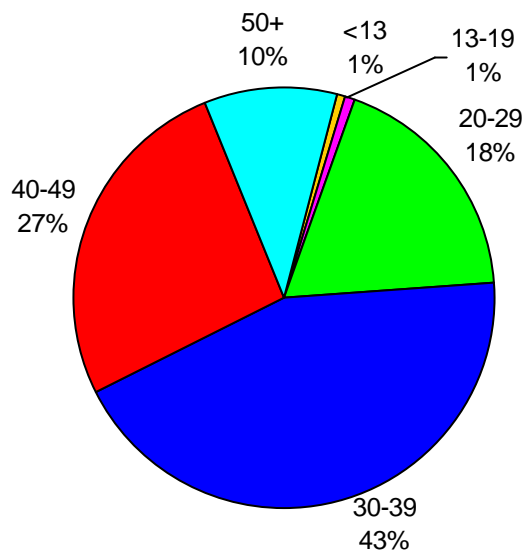
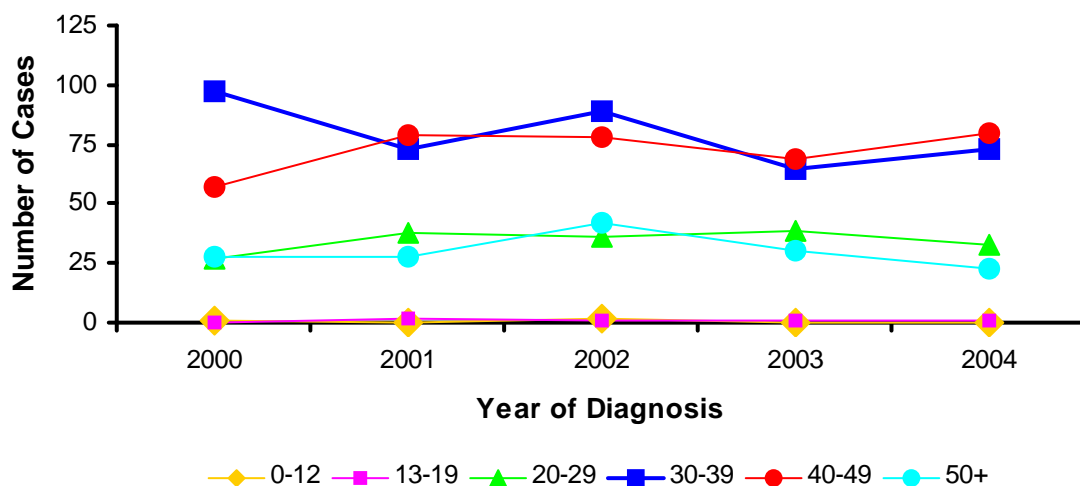
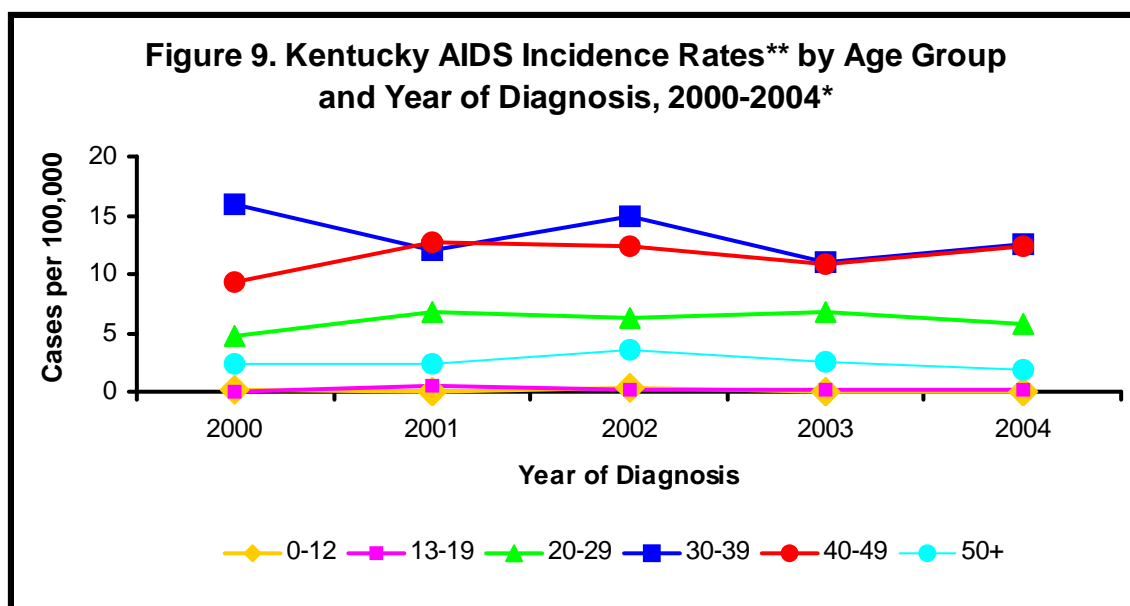


Figure 8. Annual AIDS Cases Among Persons in Kentucky, by Age Group, 2000-2004*



*Data for 2005 and 2006 are provisional due to reporting delays and are not used in trend analysis; all data are subject to change due to reporting delays.

Incidence of AIDS in Kentucky by Age Groups



*Data for 2005 and 2006 are provisional due to reporting delays and are not used in trend analysis; all data are subject to change due to reporting delays.

**Due to the small numbers of AIDS cases reported, please interpret the corresponding rates with caution.

Kentucky AIDS rates by age group and year of diagnosis are shown in Figure 9. Cumulatively, the majority of AIDS cases are diagnosed in their 30's (44%) followed by those in their 40's (27%). The number of AIDS cases as well as the AIDS rate increased for both the 30-39 and the 40-49 age groups from 2003 to 2004. AIDS rates for those ages 12 years and younger are small and will continued to be monitored. The mean age for diagnosed AIDS cases has remained approximately 39 years old from 2000 to 2004 (Table 12). The highest age at diagnosis in 2004 was 69 years, with a mean age of 38.3 years (Table 12).

Table 12. Age at Reported AIDS Diagnosis, Kentucky 2000-2004

Year	Highest Age	Lowest Age	Mean Age
2000	66	<1	38.8
2001	69	14	38.9
2002	68	1	39.6
2003	70	19	38.8
2004	69	19	38.3

AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Mode of Exposure

Figure 10. Percentage of Cumulative Kentucky Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Mode of Exposure N=4,379

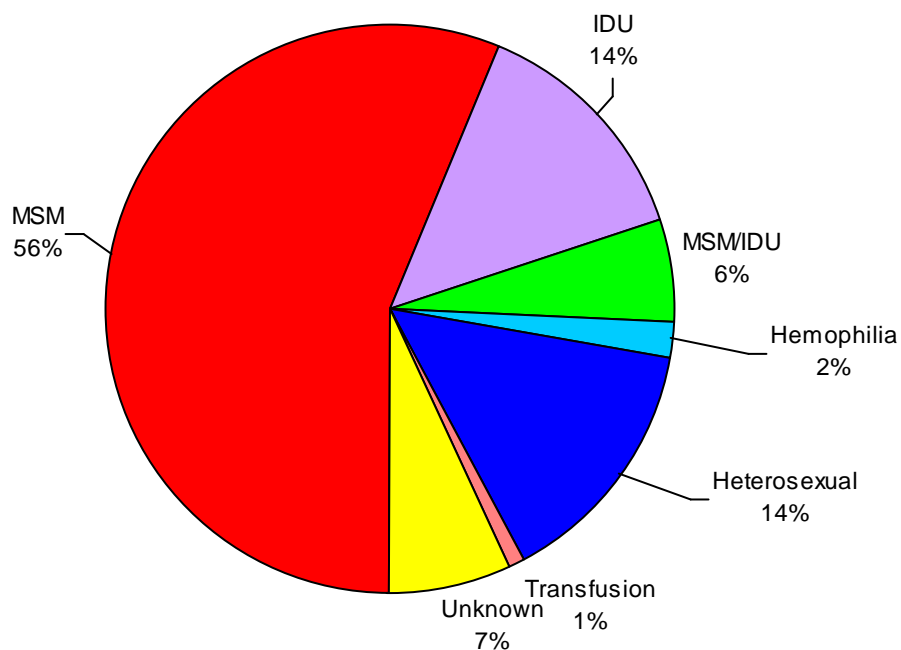


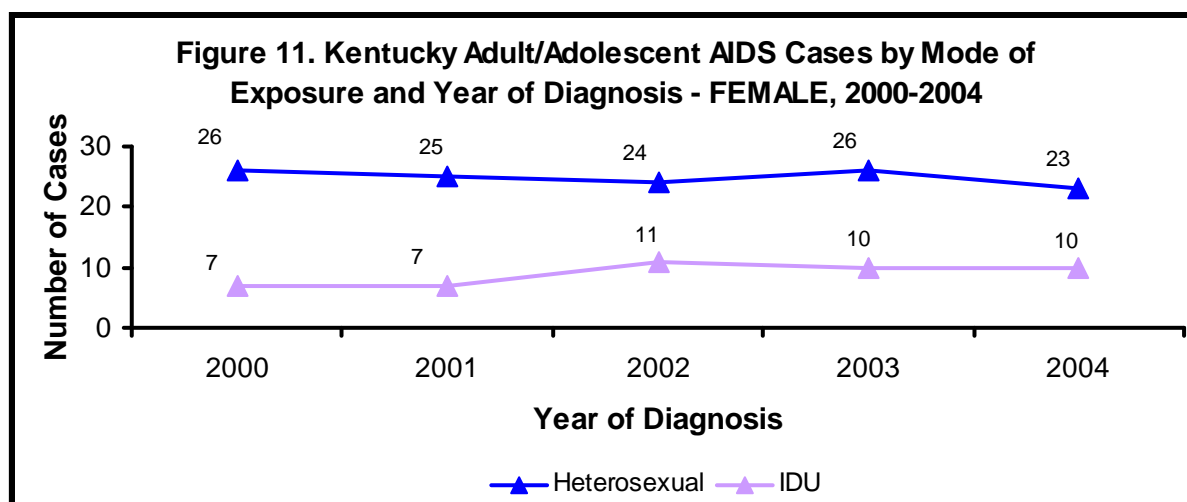
Table 13.

Risk Factor	N
MSM	2,466
IDU	603
MSM/IDU	251
Hemophilia	84
Heterosexual	629
Transfusion	42
Unknown	304
Total	4,379

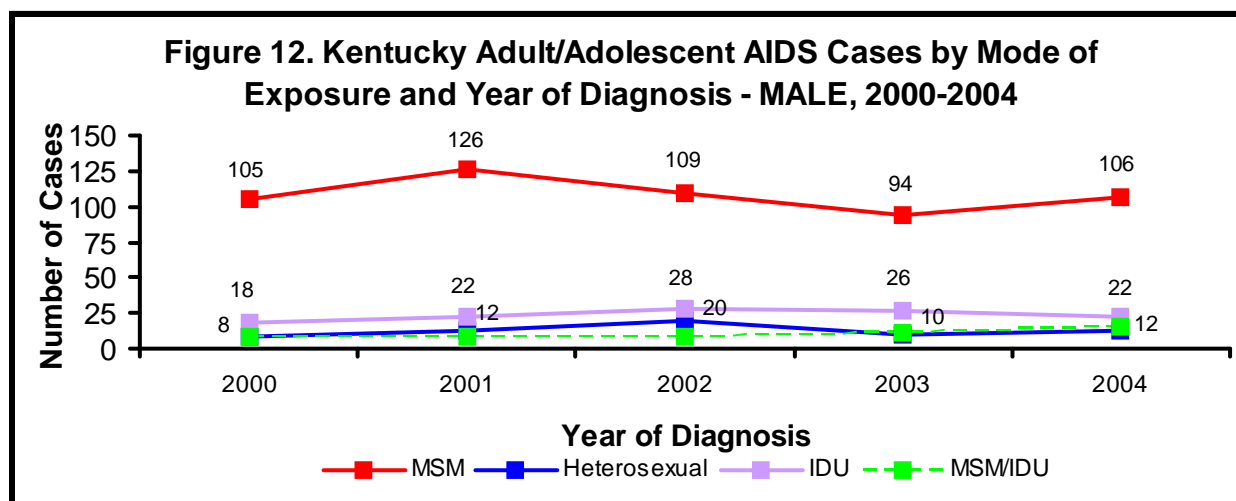
In the state of Kentucky, 56 percent of cumulative adult/adolescent AIDS cases were identified as men who have sex with men (MSM), as shown in Figure 10. Fourteen percent of reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were identified as injection drug users (IDU), while another 14 percent were identified as heterosexual contact. Six percent of Kentucky adult/adolescent AIDS cases were identified as both MSM and IDU, and the remaining 10 percent had a non-identifiable exposure or other exposures such as hemophilia and/or transfusions. Cumulative AIDS case numbers for each risk factor are displayed in Table 13.

AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Mode of Exposure and Sex

Females



Males

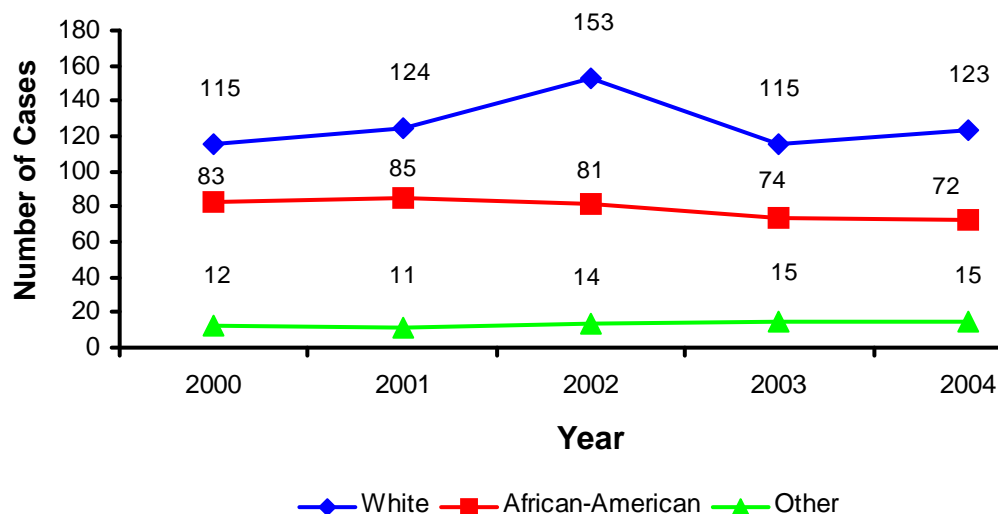


*Data for 2005 and 2006 are provisional due to reporting delays and are not used in trend analysis; data are subject to change due to reporting delays.

Figure 11 and Figure 12 show female and male Kentucky adult/adolescent AIDS cases by mode of exposure and year of diagnosis. The majority of female AIDS cases were identified as having heterosexual contact (58%) and injection drug user (26%) modes of exposure (see Table 8). Heterosexual contact as a mode of exposure in females decreased 12% since 2003 and the number of AIDS cases reported as IDU has remained consistent for the last two years. For males, the most cases were reported with a primary exposure of men having sex with men (66%), followed by injection drug use (12%), the combined risk of MSM and IDU (7%) and heterosexual contact (7%) (see Table 8). Actual case numbers are shown for MSM, IDU, and heterosexual exposures. AIDS cases for MSMs decreased between 2001 and 2003. The number AIDS cases for MSMs increased from 2003 to 2004. The number of male IDU cases reported have decreased since 2002.

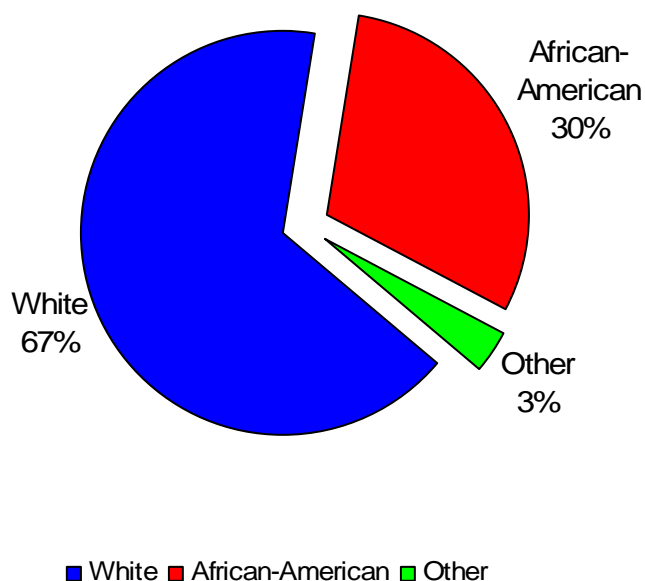
AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Race

Figure 13. Kentucky AIDS Cases by Race and Year of Diagnosis, 2000-2004



*Data for 2005 and 2006 are provisional due to reporting delays and are not used in trend analysis; data are subject to change due to reporting delays.

Figure 14. Percentage of Cumulative Kentucky AIDS Cases by Race (N=4,407)



AIDS Incidence in Kentucky by Race

Figure 15. Kentucky AIDS Incidence Rates by Race and Year of Diagnosis, 2000-2004

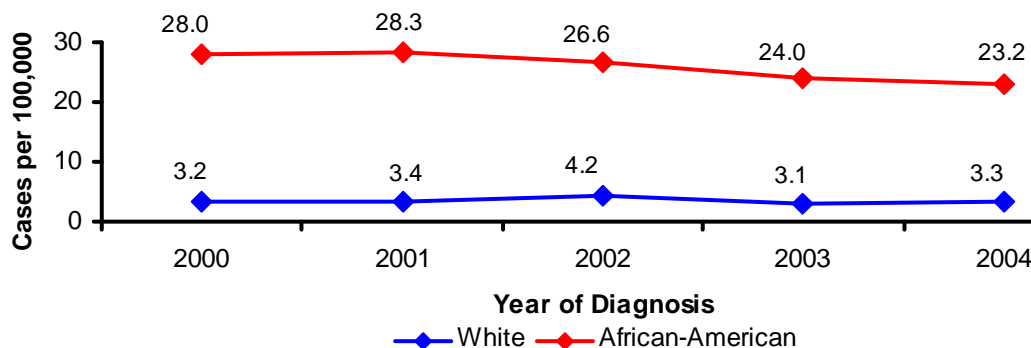
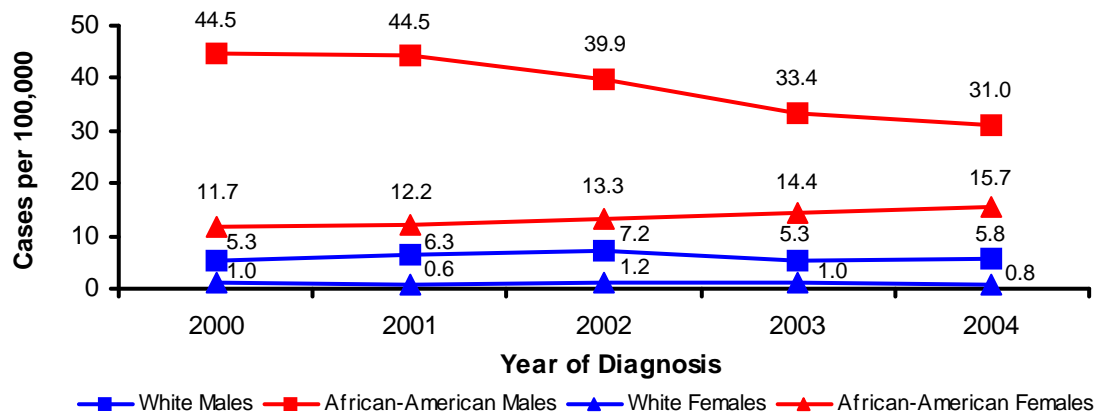


Figure 16. Annual AIDS Incidence Rates Among Persons in Kentucky, by Race and Gender, 2000-2004



*Data 2005 and 2006 are provisional due to reporting delays and are not used in trend analysis; all data are subject to change due to reporting delays.

**Due to the small numbers of AIDS cases reported, please interpret the corresponding rates with caution.

In 2004, the **AIDS rate for African-Americans was approximately seven times higher than for whites** in Kentucky. Overall, the AIDS rate for African Americans has been gradually declining since 2001 (Figure 15) and has continued to decline through 2004. The AIDS rate among white Kentuckians has changed little in the past few years. Figure 16 shows a more detailed look at rates by race and gender. AIDS rates for African-American males in Kentucky are approximately 5 times higher than for white males in Kentucky, and African-American females in Kentucky have AIDS rates approximately 20 times higher than white females in Kentucky in 2004. While African-American male incidence rates are trending down, African-American female incidence rates continues to trend upward.

AIDS Mortality Rates in Kentucky

Table 14. Kentucky AIDS Deaths 2003 - All Ages

	White			African American			Total		
	Deaths	Rate*	Rank	Deaths	Rate*	Rank	Deaths	Rate*	Rank
Male	33	1.8	24th	20	13.7	12th	53	2.6	22nd
Female	6	0.3	31st	7	4.6	16th	14	0.7	29th
Total	39	1.1	28th	27	9.0	15th	67	1.6	24th

*Rate per 100,000 population

Table 15. Kentucky AIDS Deaths 2003 - Age Group 25-44

	White			African American			Total		
	Deaths	Rate*	Rank	Deaths	Rate*	Rank	Deaths	Rate*	Rank
Male	19	3.5	9th	12	27.0	4th	31	5.2	8th
Female	6	1.1	13th	4	8.9	5th	11	1.8	10th
Total	25	2.3	10th	16	17.9	5th	42	3.5	8th

*Rate per 100,000 population

**Table 16. KENTUCKY AIDS CASES⁽¹⁾
LIVING AND DECEASED,
AS OF 6/30/06**

Diagnosis Year	Total Cases	Living	Deceased	Case Fatality Rate ⁽²⁾
1982	2	0	2	100%
1983	6	0	6	100%
1984	15	0	15	100%
1985	30	1	29	97%
1986	37	1	36	97%
1987	66	5	61	92%
1988	121	6	115	95%
1989	161	17	144	89%
1990	179	25	154	86%
1991	215	34	181	84%
1992	280	60	220	79%
1993	302	89	213	71%
1994	305	128	177	58%
1995	331	191	140	42%
1996	324	218	106	33%
1997	261	191	70	27%
1998	235	170	65	28%
1999	229	182	47	21%
2000	210	164	46	22%
2001	220	187	33	15%
2002	248	215	33	13%
2003	204	187	17	8%
2004	210	201	9	4%
2005	168	157	11	7%
2006	47	45	2	4%
TOTAL*	4406	2474	1932	44%

(1) Includes both Adult/Adolescent and Pediatric AIDS cases.

(2) The case fatality rate is the percentage of AIDS cases diagnosed in a year which are deceased.

*One case with missing vital status information

In 2003, AIDS was the 24th leading cause of death for all Kentuckians (Table 14). AIDS was the 15th leading cause of death in African-Americans and the 28th leading cause of death in whites in Kentucky. For African-American males of any age in Kentucky, AIDS ranked as the 12th leading cause of death.

In 2003, among those ages 25-44, AIDS was the eighth leading cause of death (Table 15). Among those ages 25-44, AIDS ranked as the fourth leading cause of death for African-American males, ninth among white males, fifth among African American females, and 13th among white females. In 2003, for African-Americans age 25-44 years, the AIDS death rates were approximately eight times higher than the white AIDS death rate in this age group.

As we head into each new year, case fatality rates have been declining as shown in Table 16. Due to the success of antiretroviral therapies, individuals with AIDS are living longer. Overall, 44% of those reported with AIDS have died since the beginning of the epidemic in Kentucky.

HIV Counseling and Testing Sites

Ora-Sure

The Ora-Sure test actually determines if HIV antibodies are present in oral mucosal transudate (OMT) that has been collected from the lower cheek and gum. *This is NOT a saliva test since the specimen collected is not saliva.* In order to collect a sample, a nylon pad is placed between the lower gum and cheek for two to five minutes. The pad is salt laden which sets up a concentration gradient causing fluids to be absorbed from cells in the linings of the cheeks and gums. Results are generally available in three to five days. If your agency is interested in becoming an Ora-Sure site, please contact Tom Collins at (502) 564-6539.

State Sponsored Ora-Sure Testing Sites*

All state sponsored testing sites, offer free confidential or anonymous HIV testing. Testing hours and locations may vary. **Please contact the center to verify whether an appointment is needed or if walk-ins are acceptable.**

The AIDS Project
115 Ewing Avenue
Louisville, KY 40206
(502) 608-0586

Barren County Health Department
318 West Washington
Glasgow, KY 42142
(270) 651-8321

AIDS Volunteers of Lexington (AVOL)
263 North Limestone
Lexington, KY 40507
(859) 225-3000

Barren River District Health Department
1109 State Street
Bowling Green, KY 42102
(270) 781-8039

Area Health Education Center-Covington
1030 Old State Road
Park Hills, KY 41011
(859) 442-1191

Bluegrass Farm Worker Clinic (BFWC)
126 Cisco Road
Lexington, KY 40504
(859) 259-0717

Area Health Education Center-Lexington
Black & Williams Neighborhood Center
498 Georgetown Street
Lexington, KY 40508
(859) 281-6086

Daviess County Health Department
1600 Breckenridge
Owensboro, KY 42302
(270) 686-7744

Area Health Education Center-Louisville
Park Duvalle Community Health Center
3015 Wilson Avenue
Louisville, KY 40211
(502) 774-4401 ext 1260

Heartland CARES
3025 Clay Street
Paducah, KY 42001
(270) 444-8183

*Please note that this list only includes those testing sites that are funded by the Kentucky Department for Public Health to administer Ora-Sure testing and **DOES NOT INCLUDE** an all inclusive list of testing centers in the state of Kentucky.

HIV Counseling and Testing Sites

State Sponsored Ora-Sure Testing Sites* continued

All state sponsored testing sites, offer **free** anonymous or confidential HIV testing. Testing hours and locations may vary. **Please contact the center to verify whether an appointment is needed or if walk-ins are acceptable.**

Kentucky Department for Public Health
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40621
(502) 564-6539 or (800) 420-7431

Owensboro Task Force
1600 Breckenridge, Suite 2205
Owensboro, KY 42302
(270) 316-3386

Lexington-Fayette County Health Department
650 Newtown Pike
Lexington, KY 40508
(859) 288-2437

Purchase District Health Department
320 North 7th Street
Mayfield, KY 42066
(270) 247-1490

Louisville Metro Health Department
850 Barrett Avenue, Suite 301
Louisville, KY 40204
(502) 574-5600

Volunteers of America—Louisville
850 Barrett Avenue, Suite 302
Louisville, KY 40204
(502) 574-5373

Matthew 25
411 Letcher Street
Henderson, KY 42420
(270) 826-0200

Western Kentucky Univ. Health Services
1906 College Heights Boulevard #8400
Bowling Green, KY 42101-1041
(270) 745-5033 or (270) 745-5653

Northern Kentucky District Health Department
2388 Grandview Drive, Building A
Fort Mitchell, KY 41017
(859) 578-7600

WINGS Clinic
550 South Jackson Street
Louisville, KY 40292
(502) 561-8844

*Please note that this list only includes those testing sites that are funded by the Kentucky Department for Public Health to administer Ora-Sure testing and **DOES NOT INCLUDE** an all inclusive list of testing centers in the state of Kentucky.

HIV Counseling and Testing Sites

Ora-Quick

Ora-Quick tests are a type of screening performed on oral mucosal transudate (OMT) in which results are ready in 20 minutes. Rapid tests have received FDA approval and have been in use for more than a year. Several agencies working in association with the state HIV Prevention grant are currently using rapid testing. Other agencies are being encouraged to begin using rapid testing. If your agency is interested in becoming an Ora-Quick site, please contact Tom Collins at (502) 564-6539.

State Sponsored Ora-Quick Testing Sites*

All state sponsored testing sites, offer **free** anonymous or confidential HIV testing. Testing hours and locations may vary. **Please contact the center to verify whether an appointment is needed or if walk-ins are acceptable.**

Area Health Education Center-Louisville
Park Duvalle Comm. Health Center
3015 Wilson Avenue
Louisville, KY 40211
(502) 774-4401 ext 1260 or (502) 776-5785

AIDS Volunteers of Lexington (AVOL)
263 North Limestone
Lexington, KY 40507
(859) 225-3000

Bluegrass Farm Worker Clinic
126 Cisco Road
Lexington, KY 40504
(859) 259-0717

Heartland CARES
3025 Clay Street
Paducah, KY 42001
(270) 444-8183

Kentucky Department for Public Health
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40621
(502) 564-6539 or (800) 420-7431

Lexington-Fayette County Health Department
650 Newtown Pike
Lexington, KY 40508
(859) 288-2437

Louisville Metro Health Department
850 Barrett Avenue, Suite 301
Louisville, KY 40204
(502) 574-5600

Matthew 25
411 Letcher Street
Henderson, KY 42420
(270) 826-0200

Northern Kentucky District Health Dept.
2388 Grandview Drive, Building A
Fort Mitchell, KY 41017
(859) 578-7600

Planned Parenthood of the Bluegrass
508 West 2nd Street
Lexington, KY 40508
(859) 252-8494

*Please note that this list only includes those testing sites that are funded by the Kentucky Department for Public Health to administer Ora-Quick testing and **DOES NOT INCLUDE** an all inclusive list of testing centers in the state of Kentucky.